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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1921.

Free the Soldiers First.

The Attorney-General of the United States is now reviewing the cases of nearly 200 so-called political prisoners. These persons, of whom EUGENE V. DEBS is the most prominent figure, were convicted of hindering, by overt act or resistance, the execution of the laws framed for the prosecution of the war. It is supposed to be Mr. DAUGHERTY's intent to recommend to the President pardons in some or all of these cases.

Without entering upon the merits of this proceeding THE NEW YORK HERALD believes that before the Administration extends clemency to any political offender it should free all military offenders now in prison.

By military offenders we do not mean men who while in the army committed crimes against the person, such as murder, assault and robbery. We mean the soldiers who were convicted of desertion, absence without leave, intoxication, sleeping on post, disobedience and the like.

Much to its credit, this country executed none of its soldiers during the war except for murder or mistreatment of women. But more than 300 men were sentenced to prison, the terms ranging from one year to life, for purely military offenses such as are listed above. Those still in prison have been there at least three years.

Many of these military prisoners were scarcely more than boys. They were mostly drafted men. They went into the army unfamiliar with discipline. Only human, they could not leave their weaknesses behind. Putting an ignorant and wayward lad in uniform does not always imbue him with a moral repugnance toward desertion, disobedience or drunkenness.

True, these were offenders who gave bad example to their comrades. They deserved punishment and they are having it. But do they deserve more punishment than the men who never went to war at all, who not only failed in their own duty but urged others to violate the wartime laws of the country?

Which is more deserving of pity in this season of compassion: the intellectual "political prisoner" in Atlanta who tried to block the purpose of America or the ignorant military prisoner in Leavenworth who, within sound of the guns, yielded to fear, desire for drink or a rebellious temper unused to discipline?

Which of these two, set free, would be the more useful to the nation if war should come again?

American Sports Abroad.

American sports are winning a prominent place abroad, according to reports made by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Department of Commerce.

Athletic organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association have been enthusiastically received everywhere. They found youngsters eager to learn American sports and games. They were swamped by requests for boxing gloves, tennis rackets and footballs. One athletic adviser with the American forces on the Rhine has been asked to organize sports in Berlin when he finishes his Coblenz work. This indicates how little attention sporting fans there give to political hostilities.

Continental stables have long looked to America for their trainers and their jockeys. This collaboration, interrupted by the war, has again begun. A leading manufacturer of chemicals in Germany, who mourned to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD over the loss of several of his best chemists to America, concluded with a sigh half of consolation, "Oh, well, I have managed to tempt away from America several of your best horse trainers and jockeys."

Baseball seems to appeal more to the Far East than it does to Europe. In China and Japan are many enthusiastic fans. In the New World Mexico and Cuba have adopted baseball as a national sport. But in Europe the game still continues to be neglected.

Foreign peoples who take up sports have their prepossessions which American exporters must study. The foreign colonies in South Africa like American tennis rackets, but insist that they be strung with red and white catgut. The American and European colony in Beirut must spend most of its playtime in swimming, a recent consular report suggests, for the principal sporting goods called for are bathing suits. These must be in one piece and black. Men and women wear suits of the same cut.

Interest abroad in American sports and international contests of all kinds is to be heartily welcomed. It furnishes admirable opportunities for peoples to become better acquainted, and makes for enduring friendships and better relations, private and public.

Dear Coal Killing Exports and Strangling Home Business.

Corn used for fuel in the granger country beyond the Mississippi is one of the industrial sensations of this winter. Coal coming into the ports of our Atlantic seaboard from abroad is another, of even more startling significance in its bearing on both our coal exports and our exports of general merchandise.

Foreign trade calls for cheap fuel to supply power for the mill and factory, to haul their products to the overseas shipping points and to bunker the vessels which carry the goods abroad. Domestic trade as well calls for cheap coal to help home industry meet the competition of foreign goods pouring into our own markets.

But our coal, the essential bituminous product which is largely used by the railroads, steam vessels, public utilities, steel mills and general factories, is relatively dear, all but desperately dear. It is killing our coal exports and strangling home industries.

Consider the first effects of this dear coal on our sales abroad of the fuel product itself. Our coal exports dropped from a value of $53,000,000 in October, 1920, to $10,000,000 in October of this year, and bunker coal laden on vessels in the foreign trade slumped from $9,900,000 in the same month last year to $2,950,000 in October, 1921.

In the first ten months of 1920 we sold $30,700,000 of coal to France against $4,800,000 in the same period this year. Our sales to Italy dropped from $16,000,000 to $11,000,000; to Sweden from $12,900,000 to $500,000; to Holland from $20,000,000 to $2,000,000; to Cuba from $10,900,000 to $3,000,000; to Canada from $68,000,000 to $52,000,000, and so on down through the export markets.

Europe and the United States are now producing almost exactly equal quantities of coal, approximately 600,000,000 tons a year each. But European coal is brought to the surface at anywhere below half what it costs to produce American coal. This is particularly true in Germany. In Great Britain, aside and apart from a direct cash subsidy of $125,000,000 applied by the Government to the encouragement of the coal industry, wages, while above the prewar level, are lower than in the coal fields here, and the cost of transportation to seaboard is as nothing compared with the cost of transportation in this country.

Welsh coal has been sold recently in New York harbor at as low as $5 a ton. But the labor cost alone of getting bituminous coal to the mouth of the pit in some of our most important mining districts is $2.26 a ton; the haulage to tidewater is $3.11 a ton; or $5.37 a ton for the two.

Welsh coal is beating Utah and Wyoming coal in the Pacific coast markets and it has captured the trade of nearly all the islands of the Pacific where American coal was used almost exclusively as late as a year ago.

When we cannot sell our bituminous coal abroad, when as a business proposition it does not pay to use it at home, it is time not only for the men who own the mines but for the men who dig the coal and the carriers that transport it to face the blunt truth of why it does not pay to use it. Some facts and figures quoted by THOMAS H. WATKINS, president of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, make it plain how serious the trouble is and what is responsible for this industrial crisis.

Twenty years ago the maximum wage in the soft coal mine was $1.90 a day. THE NEW YORK HERALD does not hesitate to say that this was too low a wage, even at that time. Because it was too low it was adjusted in 1901 to a standard rate of $2.25, which held until 1903, when it was increased to $2.40 a day. Probably this was none too high, although in 1905 it was reduced to $2.27. However that may be, the miner's wage went back again in 1907 to $2.40. After that the increases were numerous and extreme, as follows: 1910 and 1911, $2.53; 1916, $2.77; April, 1917, $3.60; November, 1917, $5; 1919 (after a strike), $5.70; April, 1920 (Bituminous Coal Commission award), $6; August, 1920, $7.50 a day.

And while the labor charge for getting the coal out of the mine had gone up from $1.90 a day a man to $7.50, the railroad charge for hauling a ton of coal to tidewater went up from $1.55 to $3.11. In 1915 the daily wage of $2.53 and the transportation cost of $1.55 a ton put together were $4.08. In 1921 they are $10.61.

In 1915 the labor cost of a ton of coal at the mine was apparently some 75 cents a ton and the transportation cost at the seaboard $1.55, or $2.30 put together, as against $5.37 for similar service in 1921.

Secretary HOOVER's suggestion of a reduction of $1 a ton in freight rates obviously would not of itself recapture the lost export business in coal. About all it could do, and perhaps not even that for long, would be to enable domestic bituminous to hold its own against British and German coal at our tidewater markets. But the United States cannot hope to regain the European coal markets, it cannot hope even to hold the nearer markets of Canada and Cuba, not to mention South America and the Pacific islands, until all the suicidal costs of mining and marketing coal have been readjusted on a rational basis, productive, distributive and competitive.

This country now faces a showdown on the proposition of whether American coal shall sell at the right price or American industry suffer a death blow.

Governor Reily Goes Back.

It is announced in Washington that Governor E. MONT REILY of Porto Rico will return to his island post at the earliest possible moment. He will take with him a gift welcome to those Porto Ricans who prefer work to talk: an extension of the Federal farm loan system to the island.

The leaders of the Independista party may have cherished the hope that President HARDING would be impressed by their clamor against the outspoken Governor who refused to deceive the Porto Ricans in regard to their political future. The enemies of the Governor may have been deluded into thinking that he might be influenced by their words of disapprobation to abandon his post or to revise his policy of complete truthfulness. Such dreamers knew neither the President nor the Governor. Mr. REILY is going back to do his American duty in—and for—Porto Rico.

The majority of the people of the delightful island are not in favor of separation. They await the proud day when Statehood shall be theirs. What Governor REILY will take back to them in the way of economic assistance will be properly valued by those Porto Ricans who live off the land and not off politics.

When Women Take to Arms.

Kansas ought to have some opinions on the movement now on foot for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to make women as well as men subject to conscription in time of war.

A brigade of militant wives and daughters, enraged by the refusal of some of the coal miners to join a sympathetic strike in the region of Pittsburg, Kansas, charged the mine workings. This impromptu army gained all objectives.

This proved that the petticoat brigade, though reported to have been leaderless, were not like an unorganized band of Carrie Nations. They displayed good generalship.

In their charge on the mines the Kansas women seized the dinner pails of eighty-five defenseless miners and after pelting the strikebreakers with pie, cake, sandwiches and other morsels from the miners' fare dashed hot coffee in the faces of the helpless victims. They wound up their shock troop operations with a bombardment concentrated on a neutral sheriff and his deputy sworn to protect the property and preserve the honor of the bailiwick. The two officers were completely obliterated by a crossfire of bread and butter.

The thought of another war, in which women might be qualified to bear arms, is, in the light of this Kansas incident, enough to make even hardened veterans shudder.

A Bonaparte as Albania's Ruler.

An American as ruler of Albania has for years been a dream of many Albanians who have struggled to build up in their native land a stable, independent state. America is better known to the average Albanian than most nations of Europe, because Americans have done more than any other foreigners to relieve his distress and to furnish for him means of education. The men who have most ably represented Albania in recent years were educated in this country—CONSTANTINE CHEKREZI, FRA NOLI and FAIK KONITZA Bey are Harvard graduates—and they have been close students and ardent admirers of American governmental and political institutions.

It is thus not unnatural that CHEKREZI, who is the Albanian Commissioner to the United States, should see in JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE a not unlikely candidate for the Albanian kingship. Albania is through with princes of the Wied type. The European princelings who have been proposed as rulers have not found much favor with the people, and Albania has no native son whom she could intrust with the peculiarly difficult task of starting off the new state. Mr. BONAPARTE would be a representative of Americanism, which, the Albanians know, stands for freedom in government; his name would have an especial appeal to them, as the first NAPOLEON was one of Albania's early friends and defenders.

Mr. BONAPARTE is no doubt justified in saying, as he is reported to have said in an interview, "I am undecided about acceptance, because conditions in Albania are so disturbed. It would be a difficult task." During the world war northern Albania was occupied by the Austrians and southern Albania by the Italians, and the Government set up by ESSAD Pasha in succession to that of WILLIAM OF WIED was overthrown. The land was fought over frequently, the capital, Durazzo, and the Epirus region in the south suffering severely.

An efficient provisional Government, however, was several months ago set up at Tirana, ESSAD's old capital, and it has since maintained order and peace. The boundaries of the country, following the flareup with Serbia, were definitely established by the Council of Ambassadors in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of London in 1913, and the integrity of the Albanian territory was also assured by a conference of the allied nations at Paris. In fact, conditions in Albania to-day are more favorable to the establishment of a stable government than they have been at any time since the end of the Turkish rule.

The difficulties of the situation are, first, that a nation must be built up from the very foundation and a people must be taught the elements of business and economic life, and, next, that the three religious groups, Moslem, Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic, must be so far reconciled that they will work for a unified nation. The Albanians are weary of their uncertain national status and would welcome a ruler strong enough to control them. They are an intensely patriotic people, a people whose loyalty to their land or to a trustworthy ruler has never been questioned. Still, as Mr. BONAPARTE says, "it would be a difficult task" to be Mpret of Albania. The job, though, has its fascinations and it undoubtedly has great possibilities.

"What You Eat You Are."

After the economic interpretation of history, what more natural than that these be followed by the gastronomic interpretation? Dr. IGNATOWSKI, in the laboratory of Professor ROGET in Paris, now holds that character is directly modified by food. That domestic conflicts can often be traced to torpid liver is not a new discovery. Dr. IGNATOWSKI defines the influence of food upon character in greater detail.

Dr. IGNATOWSKI asserts that he has proved conclusively that meat is a poison leading directly to all sorts of infirmities. High prices for choice cuts rather than fear of illness will keep people from eating meat. The scientist holds out hope for meat eaters, however, in that certain vegetables are excellent antidotes. Potatoes, it seems, have a soothing effect and inspire steady thinking. Overindulgence in them, he adds, leads to deadening of the finer sensibilities of the eater.

Soldiers should eat spinach. This green vegetable provokes combative qualities, ambition, energy and will power. If NAPOLEON did not eat spinach, remarks the *Courier des Etats Unis*, he should have done so.

Green beans are a subtle vegetable, particularly recommended to artists because they induce pleasant dreams and a feeling for tones and fine nuances of color. Baked beans, on the other hand, are muscle building and should only be consumed in large quantities by men of action.

Persons of susceptible and frivolous natures should avoid green peas. This seemingly innocent vegetable in reality contains a serpent which incites to flirtations and brings about domestic complications of the most disquieting sort.

A student by Dr. IGNATOWSKI's method may discover that NAPOLEON made his successful campaign on lamb chops cooked to a particular turn and that Waterloo was the direct result of his recklessness in changing his cook.

A cooperative society to which 90,000 persons paid $28,000,000 is in the hands of receivers, who find it owes $1,658,478 and has $16 in its treasury. Unfortunately this incident is sure to give cooperative societies in general a black eye they do not deserve. Incompetence and recklessness in the management of organizations of any type will bring financial disaster; even the virtues of cooperation are not proof against conscious or unconscious betrayal from within.

Professor IRVING FISHER of Yale University is going to Germany to see a chemist who has developed a process for the production of synthetic gold. Probably Professor FISHER wants some of the metal for use in his adjustable dollar.

Employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad will not be housed free after January 1. Deflation will then begin on the Isthmus.

In New Jersey the unusual spectacle is presented of an important Federal job—that of United States District Attorney—vacant and neither United States Senator ready to recommend a man to fill it. The embarrassment of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Mr. EDGE may be imagined. They might advertise for an ambitious young lawyer to rescue them from their predicament.

Whatever Senator UNDERWOOD fears or does not fear about the reported movement to oust him from the Senate minority leadership one thing is certain: his Mona Lisa smile will remain as baffling to those who seek to read his—well, as NICHOLAS LONGWORTH might say, his hand.

A Corner Lot.

For years wild blooms have rambled riot
 there—
 Bee, shy anemones and violets,
 Proud tiger lilies and gay Bouncing
 Bets,
Grown from the seeds that on stray
 breezes fare
To beautify the plots neglect left bare,
 And, on the dingy street, its blossoming
 Blew like a breath of some long vanished spring
On toil worn folk who paused its scent
 to share.

But now it's sold for some great factory
 site,
 Since wider daily spreads the teeming
 town,
 And workmen's heavy, heedless feet
 tread down
All evidence of bloom and color bright:
 I wonder if it grieves in wistful pain
 That it may bear no loveliness again.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Taxing State Securities.

Objections to the Proposal to Abolish the Existing Exemption.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: President Harding in his latest message to Congress suggested that legislation be enacted at once taking away from the different States their right to an exemption from liability for Federal taxes on their issues of bonds and stocks.

To the man in the street this is an invasion of State rights that should not be tolerated. We have surrendered to the central Government in Washington about as much of our State rights as is healthy for us as well as for Washington, and it is essential to the United States as a whole that the credit of each State be as strong and attractive as that of the Government at Washington. The taking away of tax exemption from State securities would be a calamity, and much speculation is now indulged in as to the effect that such legislation will have upon the pending issues of State bonds and stocks, as well as municipal securities.

We are certainly entitled to at least one other chance to invest in securities which will not be taxed to death. If Congress would wake up to some practical way of reducing the cost of running the country's affairs there would be no necessity for hammering away at the States to give up their most attractive element of security in the issue of stocks and bonds for State and municipal purposes.

It is unfortunate that this suggestion was made at the present time, as there is enough uncertainty regarding income, especially for widows and infants.

JOHN H. JUDGE.

NEW YORK, December 17.

Hope in the Open Shop.

An Architect Opposes Mr. Untermyer's Building Trades Plan.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Lockwood committee has shown up the serious state of affairs in the building trades and the half has not been told. Graft and extortion are general, and the whole public suffers in cost of housing and all necessities because of high store rentals.

On one point I differ with Mr. Untermyer. He favors dealing with the unions. I am certain from twenty years' experience that the open shop is the only remedy.

The Employers Association is much to blame. Its leadership has been weak and spineless. Its members have allowed themselves to be blackmailed and bulldozed by labor delegates.

The open shop and trade schools would provide them with a good supply of mechanics. Three months training would provide good mechanics in nearly all trades.

JOHN W. COBURN.

NEW YORK, December 17.

Russia's Interests.

A Plea for Representation When They Are Discussed.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: According to the papers it is proposed to discuss at the international conference at Washington even the questions concerning Russia, and especially Siberia, without any participation of Russia in its deliberations. Such a course would be a mistake.

Russia took a great part in the last European war; she bore very important losses, more than 4,000,000 soldiers having been left on the field of battle, and it was certainly thanks to her that the forces of the enemy were much weakened and the possibility of victory was given to the Allies and the United States. In consequence of this she deserves that the questions which touch upon her interests should not be discussed and settled without her participation in the conference. As Russia at the present time has not a legal government and cannot send delegates to the conference it would be more regular to adjourn the discussion of such questions until order has been reestablished and she can take part in the discussions through her own representatives.

But to use such a state of things as we have now in Russia in order to draw from it some profit would not be tactical, because even after that Russia could present her protest and would not recognize the acts against her interests as obligatory upon her. For instance, Japan, according to the Portsmouth treaty with Russia, received from her the southern part of the island of Saghalin, and now she has occupied also the northern part of the island, which by the treaty belongs to Russia. But Russia, in concluding the treaty with Japan, reserved this part of the island because it lies just opposite to the mouth of the River Amur and the possession of it would threaten the whole basin of the river.

There are also other questions of importance affecting Russia, and particularly Siberia, which cannot be decided without her special participation in the conference, as, for instance, the treaties of Russia with China concerning the navigation on the frontier River Amur, as well as the questions of Mongolia and Manchuria.

ALEXANDER SIBIRIAKOFF.

NICE, France, December 1.

Christmas Appeal for City Wards.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The New York City Visiting Committee has for many years helped to make Christmas brighter for the various municipal hospitals and almshouses. This year the need seems even greater than usual, since many of the relatives and friends of the patients are unemployed and therefore unable to bring gifts of their own. We feel sure that if the matter is brought to the attention of your readers there will be many who will be glad to help us.

Toys, games and books for children of all ages will be most acceptable. Some of the institutions already have phonographs, but they are eager for more records; and those which have no phonographs are particularly anxious to secure them.

Donations may be left at the office of the New York City Visiting Committee, Room 710, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city.

MARION R. TABER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, December 17.

Ratio of a Prophet.

Jonah considered the conference.
"For myself," he announced, "I am willing to scrap one whaleback."

Preparing for Christmas in Arkansas.

From the Crossett Observer.

Parties who know the location of any kind of booze will confer a favor by imparting their information to the *Observer*.

A Texas Nature Student.

From the Galveston News.

Of course the cow is pretty enough already, but suppose she could waggle her horns like she does her ears!

Friends of Music Give 'Coffee Cantata'

Miss Lucille Taylor, George Meader and William Gustafson Sing in Bach's Conception.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

There is a widespread error to the effect that Johann Sebastian Bach never smiled. It is possible that he never laughed, but without doubt he sometimes indulged in a quiet chuckle, and may even in his own chosen language have uttered the equivalent to "What fools these mortals be!" Any man who could compose a piece of music bewailing the departure of a beloved brother and console himself by writing a fugue on the fanfare of the post horn had a sense of humor—his own, of course, but still unmistakable.

Therefore when the industrious Friends of Music met once more yesterday afternoon in Town Hall and held a Bach session no one was astonished to find that Mr. Bodanzky had placed on the programme the "Coffee Cantata." Here does not begin a long and learned essay on the origin and nature of the cantata, on the discovery and first drinking of coffee, on its injurious effects upon the nervous system and the invention of British coffee rooms and Brazilian coffee houses.

Suffice it to say that cantatas are vocal pieces with solos and choruses and more or less elaborate accompaniments and that all cantatas are divided into two kinds, sacred and secular. Bach wrote sacred cantatas because writing them was part of his job in the Thomas Church. When he wished a day off, he wrote something secular. Hence his cantata celebrating the comparatively new thing, coffee.

This cantata has a comic opera story. Schlendrian, an old fashioned theater father, disapproves of his daughter's drinking the brew. He announces to her that she shall not marry till she gives it up. She counters on papa by proclaiming that she will accept no husband who will not permit her to absorb her Mocha. That's the plot. Bach unfolds it in a series of recitatives and airs, all made according to the ancient model; hits off the personalities of the characters and winds up with a jolly trio in folk tune style.

The singers in this merry conception were Miss Lucille Taylor, soprano; George Meader, tenor, and William Gustafson, bass. Mr. Meader showed understanding of Bach's style and his humor. Mr. Gustafson was not quite so successful, Miss Taylor even less so.

The concert began with the church cantata, "Herr, deine Augen sehen nach dem Glauben," written for the tenth Sunday after Trinity in 1731. Messrs. Meader and Gustafson sang also in this work, together with Miss Marion Telva, contralto, who found the waters of the great brook very deep indeed.

Between the two cantatas Harold Bauer was heard with the orchestra in the D minor concerto, which was probably composed originally for violin. Mr. Bauer plays Bach always with artistic insight and with great beauty of style. His performance yesterday was restful to those who had sympathized with the labors of the singers. The orchestra which came with the vocalists from the Metropolitan Opera House played at times well and at times ill. Mr. Bodanzky conducted resolutely.

WALTER DAMROSCH'S LECTURE.

Gives Final Discourse on Wagner With Piano Illustrations.

Aeolian Hall was quite filled with perfect Wagnerites yesterday afternoon when Walter Damrosch gave his final lecture with piano illustrations on "Der Ring des Nibelungen." He had reserved for this concluding discourse the last act of "Goetterdaemmerung," which contains much matter. *Siegfried* tells the story of his life to *Gunther*, and immediately afterward come his death and funeral.

Playing the funeral march on a piano is a formidable undertaking, but Mr. Damrosch was not daunted. He passed on to the final scene, the immigration of *Bruennhilde* and after that to what the old masters would have called the "grand finale de l'opera," the destruction of Walhalla and the finish of *Wotan* and his futile family by the triumphant *Loge*. All of this was explained, illustrated and expounded by Mr. Damrosch in the happy manner which he long ago made popular. Soon he is going away from here to Europe, but when he comes back there will be more lectures—"Tristan und Isolde," "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger."

ATLANTIC CITY ARRIVALS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Terhune Join Sojourners at Resort.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 18.—Ideal weather greeted the sojourners to-day. Boardwalk strollers delighted to view the sea, which was in a state of wild grandeur as the result of last night's storm.

Among the New York folk at the Traymore were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Terhune, Mrs. George Nappen, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Doyle, Mr. George H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gibson, Jr.; Miss Katherine B. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Story and Miss Daisy Wilbur.

At the Ambassador were Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Joyner, who came by automobile; Miss Gertrude Miller, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Forbes, Mr. Alexander Slater, Mrs. John J. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Giddings, Messrs. Joseph Slater, John F. Waters, Daniel F. Waters, Jr., and Edmond Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, who motored to the resort; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Rushmore.

Mrs. J. D. Kernan, Jr., and Mrs. H. S. Schroeder, who came together from New York, were at the Chelsea.

At the Ritz-Carlton were Mr. and Mrs. George E. Porter, Col. G. C. Webb and Mr. Grover Leoning.

Mrs. I. C. Yawger and Miss Elizabeth Yawger of Brooklyn, Mr. Albert Buccini, Miss Florence May and Mrs. L. M. Maben of Brooklyn, were at the Dennis.

A Cup of Moonlight.

I drank a cup of moonlight, lo! the goddess of the night
When I was drowsy poured between my lips a draft of light
Out of her silver drinking horn, and ere the dawn begun
I saw all fair or fearsome things that she had looked upon;
Dense forests where the mastodon and plesiosaurus roamed,
Isles vomited by lonely seas while giant billows foamed,
Dark marshes breeding monstrous shapes, half bird of prey, half snake,
The hairy cave man with his club, the dweller in the lake.

Vast stretches of the polar waste before my vision passed,
Great glaciers and glittering bergs like crystal navies massed,
The boarded viking's long black ships, the Roman with his spear,
The stable at Jerusalem when Christmas Eve was near,
The conquering hordes of Genghis Khan with yaktail banners high,
The emeralds of the Inca kings where buried deep they lie,
The Druids gathering mistletoe, the sword King Arthur bore,
Stonehenge restored, its altars red with sacrificial gore.

I ranged the heath with Claude Duval, the wood with Robin Hood,
At Marston Moor with broken blade and bleeding breast I stood.
I camped with dusty caravans beside the desert wells,
And listened to the melody of tinkling camel bells.
In quaint Rumanian villages I led the gypsy dance—
I knew the sweets of victory, adventure and romance,
I drank a magic potion brewed of madness and the beams
Of moonlight and behold! I lived three thousand years in dreams.

MINNA IRVING.

The Late John R. Nugent.

Captain O'Grady of the Irish Brigade Recalls a Civil War Incident.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Supplementary to your notice of the death of that sterling citizen and good soldier John R. Nugent I would call attention to the fact that he served from Bull Run to Appomattox in the Sixty-ninth Militia and the Sixty-ninth Volunteers and attained the rank of Captain after long delay owing to the iniquitous practice pursued in this State of allowing commands to dwindle and earned promotion to languish, while new regiments with new, inexperienced officers were sent out. He was the last but one now in California of the officers of the regiment. Always a friendly good fellow, his purse was as open as his gallant heart.

I have special reason to remember him for saving my life; at least that's what he intended. On October 14, 1863, after the day long battling from Auburn and Coffee Hill, where Father Corby's coffee pot was shattered by the first shell from J. E. B. Stuart's surprising battery, to Bristol station, we were assailed by Hill—more gingerly than he would have tackled us if he had known he had only Warren's rear guard before him. There in a repulsing charge Colonel Mallon of the Forty-second—the Tammany regiment—was mortally wounded, but the Johnnies lost four guns and 1,300 prisoners. Then, after fording Bull Run after our silent evasion in black night, I fell into a hole. Nugent yanked me out sprawling on the muddy bank. He meant well. As it happened I could swim, was in no danger and in my irritation I used language. We have often laughed over the episode.

There are few left now of the Sixty-ninth and the Sixty-third of the Irish Brigade. Of the Eighty-eighth but two survive. One is at Berkeley, Cal., R. E. Dowdall; one of his sons is a First Lieutenant in the United States Army and another was an overseas Major in the Medical Corps, having previously served in the Philippines, and he is now chief medical officer of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The second survivor referred to is

W. L. D. O'GRADY.

Captain, late Eighty-eighth New York (Meagher's Irish Brigade).

NEW YORK, December 17.

"The Old Arm Chair."

Dave Wambold Sang the Song Maybe Fifty Years Ago.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Permit me to correct "J. O. R." as to Tony Pastor ever singing "The Old Arm Chair." I can remember Pastor when he was on the Bowery. When he went to 585 Broadway I attended every Tuesday matinee, being a night messenger near by.

When Pastor was on the Bowery any old timer can tell you this song was nightly rendered by Dave Wambold of the San Francisco Minstrels up on Broadway, the combination being Birch, Wambold and Backus.

"J. O. R." says the song was sung thirty years ago and that Brooklyn was not heard of at that time. Well, I lived in Brooklyn at the time and heard Wambold sing "The Old Arm Chair" long before my son was born, and that was thirty-nine years ago. Any old timer will agree with me that it was sung fifty years ago. As for Jimmy Hoey being the equal of his brother, there was as much chance of comparison between them as between Count Johannes and Booth.

HARRY CHRISTIAN.

HILLSDALE, N. J., December 17.

Where G. L. Fox Played Humpty Dumpty.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Where did the old Olympic Theatre stand, the scene of G. L. Fox's long run in "Humpty Dumpty"? I believe it was near the site of Niblo's Garden Theater at Prince street, just above the Theatre Comique, which was at 514 Broadway, or in that vicinity.

OLYMPUS.

NEW YORK, December 17.

Language as a Help to Commerce.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

Zulu taken down in shorthand is the very latest phonetic achievement at University College, Oxford. It is quite a novel experiment which one of the professors is carrying out with the aid of a Zulu who is visiting England. A new sound in the Zulu language has been discovered which will have to be taken down by the shorthand writers without any idea of its meaning. It will then be transcribed and submitted to the Zulu visitor, who will pronounce upon its accuracy. Zulu is not the only African language to which the professor is giving his attention. Incidentally, but significantly, he is forging an instrument of peaceful penetration for the commercial activities of the West in the African continent.

The Kettle on the Corner.

The kettle on the corner
Looks jolly, fat and red,
And like a small Jack Horner
Is waiting to be fed.
It sends a silent message
To you, so don't be shy.
All of us know its presage—
Don't pass the kettle by!

The kettle on the corner
Means joy and cheer for scores;
That none shall be a mourner
When out its largesse pours.
It means just Christmas coming;
It means that you and I
Should start the silver humming.
Don't pass the kettle by!

MAURICE MORRIS.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; probably snow or rain by to-morrow night; diminishing westerly winds, shifting to easterly to-morrow.

For New Jersey—Fair and slightly colder to-day; unsettled to-morrow, probably rain or snow; moderate westerly winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and colder to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; fresh westerly winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and colder to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow, probably snow or rain by to-morrow night; diminishing westerly winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day, colder in eastern portion; unsettled to-morrow, probably snow or rain; diminishing westerly winds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The storm that was central over south Michigan last night moved northeastward to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, attended by general precipitation in the lake region, the Ohio Valley and the north Atlantic States and by gales in the Ohio Valley, in the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic States and throughout the lake region, except on Lake Superior. The highest wind velocity was ninety-miles an hour from the southwest at Buffalo, N. Y., and several stations reported velocity exceeding fifty miles an hour.

Another disturbance of wide extent was central over Nevada to-night and moving east-southeastward. It was attended by snow in the north Rocky Mountain region and rain or snow in the plateau region and the Pacific States. Pressure was high and rising in the Ohio Valley and the southeast States and an area of abnormally high pressure attended by a cold wave is advancing southeastward from Alaska over the Canadian Northwest and the north Rocky Mountain region. At Edmonton, Alberta, the temperature was twenty degrees below zero to-night.

Fair weather will prevail almost generally east of the Mississippi to-morrow, but the weather will become unsettled, with snow in the north border States and probably rain from the Ohio Valley and the middle Atlantic States southward Tuesday. The temperature changes will not be important to-morrow and Tuesday east of the Mississippi, but much colder weather is probable in the lake region and the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys about the middle of the week.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	62	56	29.98	..	Cloudy
Albany	48	44	29.96	.01	Pt.Cl'dy
Atlantic City	50	46	30.16	..	Clear
Baltimore	52	44	30.20	..	Clear
Bismarck	8	6	30.36	..	Cloudy
Boston	54	44	29.86	.26	Clear
Buffalo	32	30	30.08	.04	Pt.Cl'dy
Cincinnati	42	36	30.40	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Charleston	60	48	30.26	..	Clear
Chicago	28	12	30.26	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Cleveland	32	28	30.26	..	Cloudy
Denver	30	20	29.92	..	Clear
Detroit	30	28	30.24	..	Clear
Galveston	58	44	30.20	..	Cloudy
Helena	0	—6	30.26	.01	Cloudy
Jacksonville	64	56	30.26	..	Clear
Kansas City	36	26	30.10	..	Clear
Los Angeles	58	58	29.78	.26	Cloudy
Milwaukee	24	10	30.26	..	Pt.Cl'dy
New Orleans	56	40	30.24	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	50	46	29.94	..	Clear
Philadelphia	50	46	30.16	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	34	30	30.30	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	50	44	29.74	.16	Clear
Portland, Ore.	34	30	29.62	..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	42	42	29.56	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	60	60	30.12	..	Cloudy
San Diego	60	58	29.85	.78	Raining
San Francisco	48	48	29.64	..	Cloudy
Seattle	30	28	29.76	.08	Cloudy
St. Louis	42	26	30.26	..	Cloudy
St. Paul	28	20	30.22	..	Cloudy
Washington	54	44	30.24	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.80	30.07
Humidity	88	44
Wind—direction	W.	W.
Wind—velocity	28	38
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	.19	.19

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M....42	1 P. M....45	6 P. M....43
9 A. M....41	2 P. M....44	7 P. M....42
10 A. M....42	3 P. M....44	8 P. M....42
11 A. M....43	4 P. M....43	9 P. M....47
12 M......45	5 P. M....43	10 P. M....39

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	41	29	6 P. M.	43	35
12 M.	45	35	9 P. M.	41	31
3 P. M.	44	38	12 Mid.	39	28

Highest temperature, 57, at 6:20 A. M.
Lowest temperature, 37, at midnight.
Average temperature, 47.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Dr. A. R. Hatton will discuss "The New Cleveland Charter," City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, 8:15 P. M.

Alfred E. Smith will speak at a luncheon of the Silk Association of America, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

Mass meeting, auspices of the "Citizens of the Irish Republic," Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, 8 P. M.

Dr. A. C. Gaebelein will lecture on "The Disarmament Question in the Light of the Bible," before the New York Bible Society, Bible House, 5 East Forty-eighth street, 8 P. M.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay will speak on "Good Citizenship," Harlem Council of Women, Y. W. C. A., 74 West 124th street, 3 P. M.

Alice T. Cosco will lecture for high school classes on "Roman Life," Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

Carlos C. Alden will speak on "Parties, and the Commencement of the Action" in the first of five lectures on "The New Civil Practice Act and Rules," City Bar Association, Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth street, 4:30 P. M.

Prof. Edward L. Thorndike will speak on "Applied Psychology" and William Beebe on "Zoological Researches in British Guiana," annual dinner of the Academy of Sciences and its affiliated societies, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 30 West Forty-fourth street, 7 P. M.

J. Bernard Walker will lecture on "Bridging the Hudson," Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

William W. Porter will lecture under the auspices of the Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Floral Garden, Broadway and 148th street, 8 P. M.

Meyer Padve will lecture on "Southern and Mountain States," Straus Auditorium, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen will speak at the annual meeting of the Park Community Council, Public School 37, Eighty-seventh street, near Park avenue, 8:15 P. M.

American Palestine Company, "founders dinner," Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

National Federated Workers for Disabled Soldiers, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 2:30 P. M.

Phi Beta Delta, annual dinner, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Prof. J. G. Carter Troop will speak on "Washington Close-Ups," Foster Mothers' Association, Hotel Astor, 2:30 P. M.

Federal Board for Vocational Education, conference of State directors, supervisors and teacher trainers in agriculture and home economics, Hotel McAlpin, all day.

Judge John Ulric will lecture on "The Ages of Masonry," Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third street, 8:15 P. M.

Section of ophthalmology, meeting, New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, 8 P. M.

Lace and Embroidery and Allied Trades, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

Manhattan and The Bronx.

"Dickens' 'Christmas Carol,'" DeWitt Paxton, New York Public Library, 135th street branch, 103 West 135th street.

"The Irish in American Music," Miss M. Josephine Wiethan, St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth street.

HARVARD MEN IN CONCERT.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Pierian Sodality of Harvard, playing its first tour away from Cambridge, will give a concert of symphony music in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Monday, December 26. The sodality will have the assistance of Miss Helen Stanley, soprano.

In addition to the New York engagement the sodality will visit Providence on December 23 and Washington on December 27. The concert in the capital will be given in the National Theater. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the Vice-President, will be one of the patronesses and Mrs. Harding is expected to attend.

PERU REPLIES TO CHILE.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 18.—The Peruvian Government's reply to the recent proposal of Chile for a plebiscite on the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica was received at the Foreign Office here to-day.

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